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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1876.

Dom Pedro and the Brazilian Minister were among the first of the spectators in the galleries of the Senate to-day to witness the impeachment proceedings. The President of the Senate invited Dom Pedro to take a seat on the floor, but he declined. Several Senators went up to the gallery to see him, but though he treated them courteously, he showed very evidently by his manner that he did not wish to be the object of any special attention.

The Tuetion of the Defense

in the Belknap case were sufficiently developed to-day to show that every technicality will be resorted to in order to delay and procrastinate. If the Senate does not put a check to this with a firm hand, General Belknap's assertion that he would keep the Senate here three months will be practically verified.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1876.

Full Exoneration Claimed for Mr. Blaine.

The friends of Mr. Blaine say to night that in one week from this day that gentleman will stand before the country fully exonerated from the least taint of suspicion, and that his candidacy at Cincinnati will be stronger than ever. It is said that Mr. Blaine is preparing an elaborate statement, which will meet and completely demolish the new charges against him.

Mr. Kerr Preparing a Statement.

The continuation of the investigation of Speaker Kerr does not look so favorably as his friends claim. The testimony of ex-Congressman Meyer Strouse, to day, does not help Mr. Kerr much. He, too, is said to be preparing a statement.

The Naval Investigation.

A large number of heads of bureaus of the Navy Department all testified to-day before the Naval Committee that Secretary Robeson had never interfered in any way with contracts. The purchasing paymasters of New York and Philadelphia testified to the same thing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4, 1876.

Blaine's Chances for the Presidency Ruined.

Though the innocence of ex-Speaker Blaine of any corrupt transactions in the matters now undergoing investigation may be proven, it is very generally conceded amongst Republicans that he has suffered irreparable damage in his chances of nomination. These views are based upon the sound policy of the inadvisability of going into the campaign with a candidate who might throw the party out of power. There seems also to be a settled purpose on the part of the House committee not to report to Blaine's case until the meeting of the Cincinnati at Cincinnati.

Western District Judgeship.

The situation in the Western Judgeship remains unchanged. The odds are in favor of Ketchum, though, should the judiciary assert its prerogative as recognized by Congress, Logan will be selected. The bill did not reach the President for signature until three days ago.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1876.

Abolition of Internal Revenue Supervisorships.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided not to appoint a Supervisor of Internal Revenue to succeed Tutton. The action of the Senate leaves no doubt of the abolition of this office. As soon as the law takes effect, the local offices will be abandoned, the clerical force disbanded and the business turned over to the revenue agents, who will be controlled from the home office. There are twenty-five of these agents. They will be selected with a view to their fitness. One of these agents will be on duty at Pittsburgh and in that vicinity.

A Movement to Oust Governor Pollock.

A movement is on foot and gaining strength to remove ex-Governor Pollock, Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, and to appoint ex-Sheriff Leeds, of Philadelphia.

Consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts.

There is a disposition on the part of the House Committee on Appropriations to accept the proposition of the Senate to fix the number of Internal Revenue Districts at 131, instead of 105, as first proposed. It is also designed to consolidate the limits of these districts by executive orders. The plan for Pennsylvania has already been given in these dispatches.

The Scene in the House To-day.

When Blaine made his statement in regard to the pending investigation and the letters which he seized and read to-day, was one of great excitement. As he progressed in his remarks he was frequently and loudly applauded. When he showed that the Chairman of the Democratic hyenas of the Judiciary Committee had suppressed an important cable telegram in which Blaine was denounced that body of Solons, after admitting the charge, were utterly demoralized. Their contusion was noticeable. The effect made by the explanation is generally thought to be in Blaine's favor, and it is believed by his friends that it will bring a powerful reaction in his favor—some say sufficient to elect him first ballot. One effect of the Blaine explanation to-day was to expose the unjust and malicious course pursued by the House Democrats in the matter of defaming the character of prominent Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1876.

CONTINUATION OF THE BLAINE INVESTIGATION.

The sub-Judiciary Committee met again this morning and continued the examination of James Mulligan. The witness said he wanted to make a statement before continuing his examination. He said that when he arrived here a note came down from Blaine requesting the witness and Fisher to call at his house. The witness declined to go, but Fisher went. After the witness finished yesterday, Blaine called upon the witness and asked him about some letters which were in his possession and wanted these to give them up to him, but witness declined to do so. The witness said Blaine almost got down on his knees and plead for the letters, saying they would ruin him for life, and when the witness further declined, Blaine asked him to think of his wife and children. He besought witness, and almost committed suicide. The witness then allowed Blaine to take them under pledge that he would return them. He looked them over and did return them. This was done in the presence of Fisher and Atkins. The witness returned to his room, and Blaine followed him around and wanted to look at the letters again. The witness allowed Blaine to take them and he refused to return them, and still retains them. No one was present at this time but Blaine and the witness. There were about eighteen letters.

While the statement was being made, Blaine sat at the table opposite the witness and exhibited considerable interest in the statement, laughing outright at the remark about suicide, and when witness closed Blaine rose at once and asked to be sworn and allowed to make a statement himself.

The Chairman objected to it at that time, but assured Blaine he should have an opportunity.

The witness was asked if he knew the contents of the letters and what their contents were as far as they related to the Union Pacific bonds.

Mr. Blaine objected to witness giving the contents of the letters until he had made a counter statement.

Mr. Frye said: Assuming the statement about the letters to be true as witness had stated, he thought it proper for Mr. Blaine to be heard. These letters were private letters of Blaine to Fisher; they were kept in Fisher's safe. The whole business had been with them, but had got possession of them and brought them here. They referred in no manner whatever to the Union Pacific bonds that were represented as going to Colonel Scott.

Mr. Hunton thought the committee, in the absence of the letters themselves, had a right to inquire about their contents. If the letters born upon the matter at issue they had a right to know their contents. Let Blaine put the letters in the possession of this committee and let the committee decide for themselves.

Mr. Blaine said that on the ground of fair play he thought he should be allowed to make a statement in relation to what transpired last night, because of this personal statement made by the witness. He thought he could simplify the business of the committee by making his statement before they proceeded to examine the witness. The statement made by the witness was now being telegraphed all over the country. It would appear in the afternoon papers, and when they got through with his examination it would be too late for his explanation to reach the press.

The committee thought the witness should be examined first, and he was asked about the contents of the letters, and said one of them contained an allusion to the bonds and Blaine's losses in the transaction, and that Blaine said in one of them he did not retain the money in his possession forty-eight hours. The witness further explained that Fisher knew he had these letters and allowed him to have them. He also said that when they were alone last night Blaine talked politics to him, and asked him how he would like to run a committee, and if he would like a consulship, &c.

At the conclusion of Mulligan's examination, Mr. Blaine made the following statement under oath: This witness opened his statement this morning by detailing some facts in regard to the possession by him of certain letters which came into my possession. To begin where he did, I received through a third party a telegram on Monday, stating that Fisher and Mulligan were on their way as witnesses, the latter unfriendly. Just at that time my mind was considerably filled with the story about the Northern Pacific matter, which had come out through the letter of Aquila Adams, who was formerly connected with Fisher in business, and when I ascertained on what train Fisher was coming, I sent a servant with a note to his hotel, saying that I would like to have him and Mulligan call at my house at their leisure, in relation to the Northern Pacific matter and Adams' letter. Fisher called: Mulligan was not willing to call. I called at the Riggs House and I found Mulligan sitting in the barber's chair. I shook hands with him; we are not new acquaintances; I have known him twenty-five years, and I said, addressing him as I had been in the habit of doing, "James, they report that you are here as an enemy of mine." He made some jocular or rather evasive answer, and then said that he didn't want to come to my house because he had a long story to come with me in any way about the matter before he testified. I had a little conversation afterwards directly with Fisher, in which Fisher said to me that Mulligan had a good many of my private letters; that he did not know or didn't think they were upon the subject of the investigation, but that they embraced a large part of the business which for a number of years has been going on between Fisher and myself. Fisher has been an intimate acquaintance of mine for more than twenty years. He was for a considerable period associated with my wife's brother in business in Boston, and Mulligan was confidential clerk for many years of another brother of my wife's in business, so that I know the parties intimately. Fisher intimated that Mulligan had these letters, and without any authority saying so, he gave me to understand that he was not the least reluctant to get them all out, whether they bore upon the matter under investigation or not. I did not converse with Mulligan at all until yesterday, when I discovered, I thought, a very great readiness on his part to travel out of the record and tell a good many things relating to my private business which did not belong to the subject of investigation and were calculated, I did not want to go into those matters until I could have a little conversation with him on the subject, I thought it was highly improper and unjust that he should be called upon to testify broadened the field of examination and prevented my having a report or verdict upon the case particularly in the hands of the committee, when it was adjourned by Judge Lawrence's request, after I had spoken with him. After adjournment I called on the three gentlemen, Atkins, Fisher and Mulligan, at the Riggs House, and in the parlor of Atkins I had some conversation with Mulligan and those letters, and he asked him to show them to me. He did show them, with some apparent reluctance. I said to him, "Why, you are not afraid of my keeping them?" and he said, "No," and handed them to me. I looked them all over, and discovered that there was very one of them in the line that at all bore upon the question before the committee, and even that only by a forced construction and not in reality. I handed them back to Mulligan. The conversation became somewhat general before the four gentlemen, including myself, in the room. After a little while Mulligan went up stairs to his sleeping room overhead. I was talking with Atkins and Fisher for a few minutes, and then started up to Fisher's room and knocked at the door and was admitted, and there I talked with Mulligan for some time. I may have been there, I think, the better part of an hour; but the forenoon had passed before I got home, about my offering him a consulship and about my being ruined and all that sort of thing, was mere fancy; nothing of the kind occurred. I talked as calmly as I am talking this morning; very soon I said to him: "I would like to see one letter among those; I wanted to mention the letter on the stand based his testimony. He handed me the package. I looked them all over, and said to him, as I said afterward in the presence of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Atkins below, you keep that letter which you think bears on this matter." (That is the letter that he has testified to this morning). "I am perfectly willing you should keep it. What I have is a mass of my private correspondence covering many years, and detailing matters that have nothing to do with the subject of the investigation, which I do not probably have been embarrassing to me to have published, as any man's private correspondence would be, and I don't want these letters published. You ought to give me these letters, you have no right to them. There are only two persons in the world that have a right to them: one is the writer and the other the person to whom they were written. Now, if you will give these letters to Fisher, I will be abundantly satisfied. They will then be in the rightful ownership; they will be in his hands." Fisher had before, himself, in my presence, requested that they should be given to him in the last conversation I had with him, and Mulligan refused; he said he didn't know what might transpire in his examination to-day, and he said, with a good many "by Gods," that he was going to hold those letters for his protection—his vindication. "When you get through the examination will you give them to me then?" He said, "No, if anybody impugn my motives (he pronounced it in that way), if you in any way question my veracity in the papers, I shall publish these letters." I said, "You do not think I would attack you in the papers? There is nothing to make me attack you in the papers." He said, Well, if anybody did, he should publish them. I had been running over the letters for some time, the first time when he had handed them to me, he had shown reluctance, and as I have stated, remarked, "You are not afraid of my keeping them?" and he answered "Oh, no," and handed them to me without any assurance on his part or without any thing being said about it, and I had no idea of doing anything else than handing them back until he announced his purpose and determination that any man who should question his testimony, or impeach or impugn his veracity, he would publish the letters. I said, "These are private letters; there are no letters here relate to matters that have no more connection or relationship with the examination now going on before the Judiciary Committee than the man in the moon, and it would be grossly unfair that you should treat my private correspondence in that way." I then said to him, "Will you ring the bell for a servant, and tell him to send Fisher up from the lower room?" He did so, and very soon Fisher came up and we had a little conversation in which I repeated before Fisher what Mulligan had said, his declaration or rather his menace. I said "This is very grossly unfair, Mr. Fisher." I then said that I would be glad if Fisher would take charge of the letters; that they were rightfully in his possession or rightfully mine, but not in any third person's. Mulligan repeated again, in Fisher's presence, this declaration, that he would feel himself at liberty to publish them at any time he saw fit, if anybody should provoke him into wrath by any comment on his testimony, and owing to the somewhat enlarged freedom in the American press for making criticisms upon everybody, I found that my private correspondence hung by a thread of his taking offense at any of a thousand and one paragraphs that might be set afloat in the papers, and I said to him, "Under these circumstances I will not give these letters up," and in order further to show my good faith, and to the ground of my action, I called Atkins from the lower room, for I wanted to tell him the ground on which I stood. I said, "I will not return these letters, because you threaten to make a use of them which is illegitimate, which is entirely unjust, and I have no right to let a man install into my private correspondence and hold it as a menace over my head, to be used at his beck or option for his own purposes or to gratify somebody's direction," I then went down stairs, and he repeated and reaffirmed his statement with very great emphasis, and I said, "Very good, I will retain the letters." When I got home I wrote to other friends, one a member of the House of Representatives and the other a lawyer in this city, and laid every one of those letters before them. These letters, which would "disgrace me for life," and "send my children sorrowing to the grave," and "deprive me of political honors," and all that. After they had read every one of them just in the order in which they were marked and numbered by Mulligan himself, and then said to these gentlemen, after consultation, "I am going to submit these to two of the wisest and best counsel that I can find in the city of Washington to morrow (that is to-day), and I will be guided entirely by them in the action I shall take before the Judiciary Committee. If they say any of these letters I should be in duty bound to deliver, orally or in writing, that favorable to me or bearing in the letter which bears even remotely or otherwise upon the subject of these interviews, those letters shall be delivered; but I shall wait and be guided by the opinion of these two counsel." To-day I went to the committee room and was asked